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Two Ideas of Democratic Policy.

The Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN goes into the Fifty-second Congress with the experience of more than a quarter of a century. Twenty years of his life have been spent in the House of Representatives in the service of his country and his party. He was already an old and valued member of the House when Mr. MILLIS first made his appearance from Corsicana.

Judge HOLMAN is not to our knowledge a candidate for Speaker. He has not put himself forward as the representative of any idea or policy, and he is not running around entreating newcomers in the House to stake the fortunes of the Democratic party, both in the next Congress elections and in the Presidential contest, upon the soundness and sanity of his individual judgment of the political situation. He will quietly take his place as a member of the House, and in some committee work as circumstances may assign to him, prepared now as heretofore to do what he can to secure to the people of this country the blessings of honest, economical, and Democratic government.

We speak here of Judge HOLMAN, because in spite of himself he is in the Fifty-second Congress the most conspicuous representative of the unselfish policy and the vital ideas which have won for the Democratic party every great victory that has crowned its efforts since the end of the civil war; just as Mr. MILLIS represents the policy of personal ambition, recklessness of consequences, disaster in the past and certain disaster in the future. Honesty is the best policy, and Judge HOLMAN's name stands for honest government; just as Mr. MILLIS's name stands for free trade and the devil take all else.

It is the habit of the Mugwump free traders who are for MILLIS because MILLIS is for free trade, to sneer at Judge HOLMAN's ideas of what constitutes reform. Mr. MILLIS himself, on a memorable occasion in the House, once attacked Judge HOLMAN as a cheese-parer and parsimonious obstructionist. The free trader from Texas has no more conception of the ethical and political value of HOLMAN's life-long fight against corruption and extravagance than a lightning bug has of the Eighth Commandment. Judge HOLMAN has not insulted RANDALL, when that great Democrat was alive, and whose Mugwump supporters are now piling insults on RANDALL's grave, and has more than once decided the man who stood shoulder to shoulder with RANDALL in so many a hard-fought battle for Democracy.

One very shrewd observer, outside of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, has indicated the lines on which the Democracy can elect a Democratic House next fall, and at the same time elect a Democratic President. "If the present Congress," he says, "succeeds in reducing the expenditures of the Government by one hundred millions of dollars or more, thus making a surplus by which the next Administration can revise the tariff, it will have given us an issue which will win before the people." We quote from the letter written by the Hon. ROWELL P. FLOWER to the Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN.

In 1875 and again in 1883, the Democracy returns to power in Congress next Monday, bearing from the people of this country a commission to give this country honest, economical, Democratic government.

In this mission Mr. ROGER Q. MILLIS and his Mugwump free traders have no part and no interest whatever.

The Dispute in Onondaga.

The assignment by the Governor of Judge MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of this city to hold an extraordinary Special Term of the Supreme Court in Syracuse tends greatly to increase public interest in the election controversy now going on in Onondaga county.

If, as is suggested in some despatches from Syracuse, Mr. Justice O'BRIEN has been sent there simply to dispose of an unusual press of ordinary litigation in an unusual special term, the political significance of it, on the other hand, is extraordinary. The Special Term has been called with reference to preventing the ultimate success of the Republicans in the election cases which have come before Mr. Justice KENNEDY, the matter is far more serious.

We have not been able to follow the details of the Onondaga election controversy with sufficient particularity to express a confident opinion in regard to its merits. Indeed, we doubt whether any fair judgment can be formed upon such newspaper accounts as have been telegraphed from Syracuse to New York. Many things, however, in the language of Judge KENNEDY, as reported even in the Republican newspapers, have impressed us unfavorably, inclining, if the published statements are correct, an attitude of mind on his part that is hardly decorous or judicial.

But whatever Judge KENNEDY may have done, the unprecedented course of sending a Judge of one political party to a distant portion of the State to exercise his official powers in opposition to a Judge belonging to the adverse party can only be justified when the conduct of the local magistrate is so clearly and indisputably in the wrong as to amount to a flagrant disregard of public right. Unless the course taken or proposed to be taken by Mr. Justice KENNEDY turns out to be wholly unlawful and unwarranted in any reasonable view of the case, it will prove to be a serious obstacle to the power of the Executive to exercise the power to order an extraordinary term of court to be held in Onondaga county in order to overcome, for the time being, the effect of his decisions.

On the other hand, if, as is confidently asserted by the Democrats of Onondaga, it is the fact that Judge KENNEDY is proceeding as a political partisan rather than as a responsible judicial officer, in plain disregard not only of the mandates of the law but of his own rulings in previous cases, the Governor may properly take such means as are necessary to insure the due administration of justice in that part of the State. When Gen. DIX was Governor it was not thought improper or unbecoming to send a Republican Supreme Court Justice from Buffalo to try criminal cases of great public importance in this city, and even to hold an extraordinary session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn.

In order to avoid all possible question of partisanship, we wish that the Governor could have found it consistent with his

sense of official duty to assign some Republican Judge outside the Fifth Judicial district to hold the extraordinary Special Term; but as the New York Tribune says of Judge O'BRIEN: "He holds a high position in this community, and his course on the bench has not laid him open to criticism." We are confident that he will do nothing anywhere that will not be honorable to him both as a public officer and as a man.

A Social Directory.

Of late years several directories of the more prosperous or more socially distinguished part of the population of New York have been published annually for the benefit of business men who have occasion to use such selected lists, and for the convenience of fashionable society in its various grades and divisions.

The last edition of the one of these directories which assumes to be more particularly the directory of the fashion of the town, has lately appeared. It contains upward of nine thousand family names and residences, but the number of individuals is catalogued alphabetically in very much greater, for both husbands and wives and adult unmarried sons and daughters of the houses are separately entered. The individuality of the married women is further respected by the publication of their maiden names also. Taking this directory as a correct and complete enumeration of the people in New York who are entitled to the social distinction it assumes to mark, their aggregate is probably somewhere about fifteen thousand, or about one in a hundred of the total population.

The list is made up obviously with the catalogues of the members of the more prominent clubs as its basis, though, of course, there are families and individuals of a social distinction so generally recognized that such guide to their discovery was requisite. Of these clubs about fifty are enumerated, and their members seem to have been taken without much discrimination, and as a matter of necessity. The mere fact that a man belongs to one or more of these associations may not of itself be any sure indication of the superiority of his social position, but for the purposes of the directory the lists of their membership undoubtedly furnished the only available material outside of a circle of fashion composed of a few hundred people.

Besides, the assumption is that a man's membership in such a club indicates that his social qualifications have stood the scrutiny of a more or less competent examining committee; though it may be true that an indisputably clubbable man is not always a rich social acquisition elsewhere, and for that very reason.

Among the 15,000 or more people selected by this directory, however, are included substantially all the families in New York entitled to fashionable distinction because of their associations and manner of life, even if a much greater number of those registered themselves lay no claims to such a classification. The circle of fashion is really very small in New York, if we mean by it the people who devote themselves to the business of fashionable amusement and entertainment as a prime object of their career and ambition. Probably all told, it does not number as many hundreds of men and women as there are thousands in this directory. It includes, too, only a small part of the families of great wealth, and even the directory itself omits many millionaires well known in financial circles, but unknown in the clubs from which its list of names was chiefly obtained.

Wealth and fashion are by no means synonymous and convertible terms in New York. Fashion may need wealth as a foundation and an impulse, but the possession of wealth may not imply adaptation to its demands or willingness to sustain its onerous requirements. It is always and everywhere a narrow circle of people of special tastes and coquettish.

This directory shows also that the people of wealth, fashion, refinement, and social distinction are now scattered throughout the town, whereas formerly, or less than a generation ago, they were congregated in a narrow strip of territory. Their residences extend from Washington square to the Central Park and along its boundaries. The newly built up district to the west of that Park, also, is a large colony of rich and well-to-do people who make up a community which is substantially by itself. The great distances between the homes of these more fortunate or more fashionable families is a compelling force of substantial isolation.

No lady can go through a visiting list which extends over so many miles, and hence the more growth of New York has tended to increase the social divisions and multiply the social circles, with reference to the more geographical distribution of the members. Even the exclusiveness of fashion, of which there is sometimes criticism, is often made necessary for convenience and self-protection simply.

The fifteen thousand people included in this directory, moreover, are only a small part of the refined, cultivated, and even prosperous inhabitants of New York. This little volume gives nothing approaching an indication even of the wealth and luxury of the town, nor to speak of its moral excellence and social worth.

First and Second Choice.

A meeting of Indiana Republicans opposed to the renomination of Gen. HARRISON was held in Indianapolis last Saturday, and another meeting for the same purpose will be held in Fort Wayne. Among those present at the Indianapolis conference were members of the Republican State Committee, editors of Republican journals, and a number of men who voted for HARRISON in the National Convention of 1888. The man who nominated him for Senator in the Legislature of 1881 was there. All are active politicians, and all are said to have reported that the majority of the Republicans in their districts are BLAINE men. An effort will be made to get control of the Republican State Committee next January, and to elect anti-HARRISON men to the Minneapolis Convention.

It is believed that Gen. HARRISON has been particularly successful in making himself disagreeable to a good many of the Republican politicians of Indiana. It is by no means entirely his fault. He may have been unwise in his distribution of offices, and his manner of refusing to do a favor or make an appointment may not be the most engaging; but the Republican party of Indiana is full of men who think that they made him, and their petitions for place and their offerings of advice have been numerous. A President with more tact and sympathy than Gen. HARRISON has would have had plenty of trouble in satisfying the Republican politicians of Indiana.

But whether he deserves them or not, Gen. HARRISON seems to have made good many enemies at home, and naturally they are trying to take advantage of his unpopularity and the popularity of Mr. BLAINE, in Indiana as in every other

State. Mr. BLAINE is the first choice of the Republicans, but it by no means follows that Gen. HARRISON will not have the Indiana delegation to the next National Convention, even if the number of Republican Hoosiers who think that they have not been well treated by him were much greater than it appears to be.

Mr. BLAINE must be either for himself or for Gen. HARRISON. If he wants the nomination, there is no need of making any effort to elect BLAINE delegations. He is the party, so to speak, and the whole patronage of the Administration would be ineffectual in drumming up any considerable number of HARRISON men in any quarter but the South. If he doesn't want the nomination, HARRISON is the man to whom he will let it go. Only a quarrel between these two men can prevent HARRISON's nomination in case Mr. BLAINE refuses to be a candidate. Gen. HARRISON cannot afford to quarrel with the Secretary of State. But by the aid of Mr. BLAINE he can count upon being the candidate if Mr. BLAINE is not. All that he has to fear in Indiana is that his enemies, posing as BLAINE men, may succeed in electing some delegates who are for anybody to beat HARRISON. But Mr. BLAINE will have enough friends in the Convention to nominate the candidate.

Our Friend the Trotter.

Kite-shaped and oval-shaped tracks being grouped as indistinguishable, the year noted for a lophople still left at the balcony but almost deserted Stockton, has shaken down the trotting records with a vigor bordering on violence.

The record without qualification of age or sex, the record of records, has been bettered by half a second. Mauds's 2:08½ is now on the second page of the book, the first being impressed with Sunol's 2:08½. There is no use in saying that if these two mares had made their supreme efforts upon the same day and upon the same track, it would have been any horseman's dollars to cents that Maud would have left Sunol behind her, not only at the close of the last deciding heat, but in the first heat, and that that would have been better than 2:08½. The new figures are Sunol's, and they are the best.

The marks for four and three year olds as they were, each at 2:10½; but enough has been demonstrated by this year's class of youngsters to show that the present figure can't hope to last much beyond the spring of 1892.

The two-year-old record has felt the shock of improvement most heavily. It has been cut seven seconds and a quarter, enough to make conservative old experts conclude that they never really knew anything about colts, and take also a new, even astounded view of the trotter's prospects of ultimately reaching the ideal of a mile in two minutes 2:07½. The record for two-year-olds, as but a few years ago it was the record for all ages, when Maud S. took her laurels from St. Julien to the delight and amazement of a public just beginning to appreciate the dawning of a new era.

The yearling record saw nearly as big a hole knocked in its bottom as that for two-year-olds. Instead of being just below 2:30, as it was left in the fall of 1890, it is now well on the way to 2:20, at 2:25½. Frou Frou, who put it there last Saturday, the two-year-old of 1891, carried back to the decade between 1840 and 1890, would have beaten Lady Suffolk.

Here these figures may be expected to rest for the winter. It has been a great year for all sorts of records and of horse men, whether they trade, own, or handle. The honest farmer who smooths his broad acres for the nourishment of knowledge selected stock has felt himself raised on a wave of prosperity and mounting ambition as high as his less sporting brother who has had to put an extra brace on his barn to hold up his wheat. The sly and merry professional who holds the reins and rides has got out of the late season's operations more of that instintive boom from Providence known as fun than ever was dispensed to his organization in any year of the past. And the owners have gained as much glory, and, generally speaking, expended as little money therefore, as they could hope for in the light of reason and of the established manner and custom of the track. The public has watched the progress of the favorite American quadruped with enjoyment in which not even a single setback of disappointment was untimely with hope of eventual triumph.

Hope of a better record for the coming year was never stronger. Let it come, and drop away year down until one might think that the bottom to the trotter's limitations was going to drop out in mass.

A very stanch, intelligent, and observing Presbyterian informs us that on the Sunday evening when Dr. Barnes delivered his first lecture at the Presbyterian Church of the Convention in Park avenue, President Barnes, the foremost exponent of the strict and extreme Calvinistic school of theology, preached at the church of the late Dr. HOWARD CHENEY, in Fourth avenue. Our learned, distinguished, and orthodox friend went first to hear President Parrott and sermonize his audience. The congregation was small, not filling the ground floor of the church, while the galleries were entirely empty. He observed also that the women, who made up the majority of the attendants, were severe and ill-favored in feature. He looked in vain for a pretty face. Next he went to hear Dr. Barnes and found the church full. He was disappointed to find that the church was the prevailing beauty of the women. He concludes, therefore, that the new Presbyterianism is bound to succeed, the superior attractions of its feminine supporters being an irresistible force. We cannot deny that there is strength in this argument; but not central, but that what women of theology prevail. Spiritual beauty is what is needed.

We learn by a despatch from Philadelphia that it cannot be ascertained there in what way the 500 laborers about to be housed at Coatzacoalcas, a pretty town at the mouth of the important river of that name, which flows northward across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico. It is in a direct line from the harbor of Vera Cruz, on the Pacific coast of the Isthmus, and has invited the action of the Mexican Government through its relations to the international communication. The river upon which the town is situated has an extensive basin, and the region that is watered by the main stream and its numerous affluents is rich in natural resources, including among its products mahogany, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and vanilla. By constructing a canal, the Mexican Government expects to open up this region to a larger commerce than it has yet had.

We quote from a recent issue of The Sun that at an far back story "The Christian" gave orders for soundings over the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcas River, and ever since that time explorers and navigators have been interested in the region. Good service was done there by the Commission sent by the United States Government in 1890, and also by the exploring party under Capt. Barnard, and the results of the latter's expedition were largely increased the knowledge then and previously procured.

The construction of a suitable harbor at Coatzacoalcas—which is to be undertaken by an American company—will be the most important of the public works now provided for by the Mexican Government; and the 500 laborers who are to leave this country during the present month to construct it will be but the advance guard of a far larger force that will find employment there for several years.

Too much praise cannot be expressed for the action of the United States National Committee representing the State of New York. Among all our younger public men no one displays brighter promise or more substantial qualities. He is a Democrat; he is able; he is faithful to the Constitution. The future is all before him.

The ship lord of Malaya reported to have been lost at sea while on their way from the Gilbert Islands to Mexico, would not have been "virtually slaves" if they had reached that country, but would have been most important to the public welfare, as they were freed from the slavery in which they had been held by the chiefs under whom they were born. The coffee planters of southwestern Mexico, to whom they were under contract, cannot procure native laborers of any of the races in that country, and have for many years been trying to get suitable laborers from some other part of the world. They have failed in their efforts to get Italians and Spaniards, and also in their efforts to get colored people from this country; and the getting of Chinamen would not be permitted by the Mexican Government. They were glad, therefore, to make a contract with the ship lord to transport to them a number of the islands in only about 60,000.

If the 270 of the islanders who are reported as lost at sea had reached Mexico, they would have been better off than they ever were in the world, for they would have been freed from the slavery in which they were held by the chiefs under whom they were born. They would have been freed from the slavery in which they were held by the chiefs under whom they were born. They would have been freed from the slavery in which they were held by the chiefs under whom they were born.

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Turning to the South Atlantic, we find already at Montevideo the wooden craft Essex, and the ironclad Essex, which is now on her way to the same point on the arrival of the Yorktown at Valparaiso, may seem to indicate that the trouble has blown over. The simple fact is that the speed of these vessels had been impaired by service in tropical waters and lack of coal, and they were ordered north so that they might be cleaned and repaired before their return to the west coast of South America. We shall have there the San Francisco, with twelve 6-inch guns; the Baltimore, with four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Yorktown, with six 6-inch guns. Within a fortnight, probably, the Yorktown will be joined by the Essex, and the Essex by the Essex.

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OUR NAVY AND CHILL.

The Force of War Vessels Gathering in the Pacific and the South Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Although the excitement caused by the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso has altogether subsided, and the outcome of the judicial investigation is awaited, the attention of our Government must not be misdirected.

The preparations for possible trouble then begun have not been relaxed. The question at issue between the two countries has not been changed, as the naval movements still stand upon a plain basis. The United States Government made a very moderate demand upon the Santiago authorities of what it considered a very great outrage committed without provocation and without excuse. The reply was noticeably lacking in expressions of regret and in pledges of indemnity, and about the only expressions that could be construed as such were those which were made in the affair at Valparaiso to impair the friendly relations of the two Governments. Meanwhile an investigation of the occurrence by the Chilean authorities was promised. The character of this response precluded further action on the part of the United States Government to push on preparations to protect its citizens and American citizens from being assaulted with impunity in a foreign land while obeying orders and wearing its uniform. Chile is free to take her own method of satisfying herself about the Valparaiso affair. If, at its conclusion, she finds that the officers of her navy have committed a crime, she is free to take such steps as she may deem proper to punish them. It is not the business of the United States Government to interfere with her in this respect.

The order of the San Francisco from California to the United States, where she now is, and the subsequent orders to the Baltimore to proceed to the same point on the arrival of the Yorktown at Valparaiso, may seem to indicate that the trouble has blown over. The simple fact is that the speed of these vessels had been impaired by service in tropical waters and lack of coal, and they were ordered north so that they might be cleaned and repaired before their return to the west coast of South America. We shall have there the San Francisco, with twelve 6-inch guns; the Baltimore, with four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Yorktown, with six 6-inch guns. Within a fortnight, probably, the Yorktown will be joined by the Essex, and the Essex by the Essex.

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